[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

rectification of the defects pointed out in the medical inspection report. Doctors are paid for the work for the whole year. The whole town is divided into different zones and a student living in a particular zone goes to a particular doctor for medical and health service. As for compulsory military training, Sir, the idea has become a slogan in all the universities, but I am afraid the Government of India will turn down that request. Where are they to find the instructors and all the necessary equipment for training all the undergraduates? In the present condition of things we have 3,000 undergraduates in our university and even if 2/3rds of them are found medically fit for compulsory military training the expenses will be enormous. I do not think suitable instructors and sufficient equipment will be available. Even now with a small force of 240 people in the labour corps we are finding it difficult to get rifles from the Military department whenever the corps requires them. I think the Travancore University has made a very great beginning in the Labour Corps and our policy is to develop and expand that corps.

Now, Sir, you must give me one or two minutes more to refer to the remarks of Mr. Kitten. He is for diversifying the courses of education and for giving education in all professional courses. That is the primary aim of the university. Whatever now is started is on the lines suggested by Mr. Kitten, who though he does not know English, is a man of sound common sense. The engineering degree course, the engineering diploma course, the textile engineering course, the textile chemistry course and the new forestry course are meant to train people who will be able to find work for themselves.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: A matter for personal explanation. I did not refer to want of representation to any particular community. I did not go down from the high place indicated by Mr. Tampi. I am bound in duty to represent my point of view.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,75,000 under Demand V—Travancore University was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VI— GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES—Rs. 3,26,700.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,26,700 under Demand VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant General's Office and Legislative Bodies.

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Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to speak about only one point, in connection with this demand. Sir, at the time of the general discussion of the budget you referred to the increasing cost on account of pensions and asked the House to give its views regarding the solution of that problem. Sir, I wish to place my views regarding that matter before the House. One obvious remedy suggested by my learned friend Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai is to give extensions. But a deeper consideration of the problem, will show that the repercussions on the service and outside that this remedy can be worse than the disease. It has been found, Sir, that for a time the question of extension of service was very rigidly kept out by Government, and that seems to me, perhaps the reason why pension list has been swelling abnormally during recent years. But, Sir, I am of opinion that instead of giving extensions without adopting any general principle, let us raise the age of a superannuation up to sixty and give every one the chance to serve whatever may be the results of it to the subordinates.

Mr. E. K. Kuriype : എഫിഷ്യൻസി നോക്കണ്ടേ?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I do not think that the question of efficiency arises just from what I have said. Because the question of efficiency is a general question that exists even apart from the question of extension of service. Those who are in service are expected to be efficient and fit for the job they hold. Of course there may be certain cases in which extraordinarily efficient people may be found and whose services may be of inestimable value. There should be no restriction for giving them extensions. There are such exceptions as there are exceptions to every rule. That is not the problem we are dealing with now.

We are trying to find out whether a solution can be found out for the problem of the rising expenditure on account of pensions. We have to consider the general measures and the general solutions with regard to this. One is that the period of service can be extended and age of superannuation can be raised to 60 years. It may be said that there may be people who become old on account of the laxity in the matter of the correct age being entered at the time of their entertainment. It may be, there may be people who according to their official age have become only 55 or unfit for service. That may be the case. But there is a rule newly introduced in the Service Regulations by which Government are enabled without assigning reasons to send such persons out. I am very particular that if an extension of service is given as a matter of convenience or as an economy measure that must be a general rule because I feel very strongly, and I will be failing in my duty if I do not express it plainly, that if extensions are given to individuals without any

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

general principles being adopted, it will lead to misapprehensions and discontent in the lower ranks of the service. Sir, the question has to be considered whether a general extension of service can be given and the age of superannuation can be raised to 60. For my part, I do not find any reason why it should not be done. Persons who are physically unfit, whose riddance from particular departments in as painless a manner is an eventuality which Government may be looking forward to with eagerness and with great desire, may be sent away under the new rule in the Service Regulations by which no reason need be assigned and a person who has completed 25 years of service may be sent away.

Especially in regard to particular departments, I think the period of superannuation can be raised with advantage for instance, the judiciary and the university. I know that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will say that I objected to the grant of extension of service in the University staff. My objection there, was not to the general principle of raising the age limit. It is when particular individuals for no particular reason are chosen and given extension that there is a lot of discontent. I think the university is one of those places in which this extension of service up to the age of 60 can be very legitimately given.

Another suggestion that I would make is that there should be an upper limit fixed for the pension amount. Sir, you were pleased to point out, when the alternative of a provident fund was suggested, that if it is given to a man who retires from service, he may spend it away and run about the streets as a pauper and become a source of not very commendable feelings to Government. Sir, that happens even in the case of some people who earn their pension. For two or three days after they receive their pension every month they may be very affluent. But after that they have the same fate. Sir, I know very many instances of this kind especially in the lower grade of pensioned officers. That apart, I think there is something in an assured pension which is unattachable and which will enable the pensioned officer to borrow freely without the difficulty of the pension being attached. It is a very attractive emolument. There is no doubt about that and much can be said in its favour. In fact much of the attractions of the public service is due to the assurance of a stable income which people hope to get at the end of their official career. I wish to suggest that when Government are so anxious to keep the pensioned officers from penury or want, they can very well fix an upper limit beyond which nobody should be allowed to earn as pension.

Mr. Puthuppally S. Krishna Pillai: Is there not even now an upper limit?

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Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Now it varies according to the pay that the officers receive before retirement. That is not what I suggest. I suggest, Sir, that considering the conditions of this country any pension more than Rs. 250 is a superfluity. There may be other devices by which they be given some amount as they earn their pay, by means for instance of the insurance or provident fund. After retirement, there is not much difference between the standard of living of a Chief Secretary and a District Munsiff or a District Judge and there is no necessity for more than Rs. 250 as pension. So far as pension is concerned, it is primarily meant to keep the retiring officer from extreme penury. So my second suggestion is to lay down that nobody, whatever his pay might be, in active service shall earn a pension of more than Rs. 250 a month under any circumstances. That is the suggestion that I want to make. I must once more point out that except in exceptional cases, exemptions beyond this rule need be given. If age-limit for superannuation is to be extended, it must be extended in the case of all. As a matter of fact we find that there is not much difference between a man who is asked to retire on the completion of his 55th year and a man who is asked to continue for another year or two in the matter of efficiency or ability. If there is really such a pronounced difference in efficiency or ability it can certainly be justified and there will be no grievance. Otherwise it will be a source of discontent amongst others. This is all that I have to point out under General Administration on the question of the mounting up of pension figures.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : As. Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai has referred to a suggestion of mine regarding the institution of the provident fund system, I must speak a word about that in addition to what I have said during the general discussion of the budget. The best thing will be to ask the officer to contribute one anna per rupee every month as contribution to the provident fund and the Government to give a like amount. In that case, when the officer retires he will get the total amount which be contributed plus a like sum from Government and the payment of this amount may be spread over a period of ten years, on the assumption that the officer after retirement will live for, say, ten years. In that case there will be no question of the officer spending the whole amount and being driven to penury. This suggestion, I think, will be of some use when the question of pension is considered.

It is often told that the consideration of the question of communal representation should stop. But, Sir, to me it appears that "a discussion of this question is not the postmortem examination of a defunct question," but that it is a living question and that it

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[Sahib Bahadur T. Muhammed Ismail]

will continue to live till justice is done to all communities. It is true that the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner has gone to some extent to solve this question. But it is known that the appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner are limited to posts carrying a pay up to Rs. 150 only. Even there, the agreed formula passed by the Legislature has not been given effect to for certain unknown reasons. In spite of the appointments by the Public Service Commissioner, we see that the appointments are made direct by Government, not only in the lower grades but in all important appointments. Higher appointments are reserved with the Government and the complaint of the unrepresented communities is that in the matter of higher appointments justice is not being done to all communities alike. It is often said, Sir, that "other things being equal preference will be given to unrepresented communities." This phrase, "other things being equal," has been the target of attack by different people for the last so many years and if we understand the true sense of the phrase, it means that if a candidate has got the minimum educational qualifications, he should be preferred if he belongs to an unrepresented community. But what is generally done is that these rules are often violated and not observed. Lately we have got some rules such as income and period of service etc. When we take into consideration the actual appointments thatGovernment make, I am impelled to ask in all earnestness and seriousness, whether any Government Officer can say conscientiously that these rules are being followed. Let me not be misunderstood, Sir, when I say that very often considerations such as relationship, favouritism and, lately, political considerations have been the primary motives that govern the making of appointments. I know that Government can justify any appointment that they make. They can say that every appointment that is made is according to the rules. But I may say that everybody feels, not the members of a particular community alone but members of all the communities, that justice is not done and that rules are not strictly observed in the making of appointments and that the un-represented communities are not given due preference.

Sir, I am told from different quarters that we should not represent the cases of individual appointments or promotions. Well Sir, if we do not ask for it, certainly we will not get it. If we ask for it, then also we are told that we will not be given. It shows a vindictive spirit. Whatever that may be, I must say, Sir, as a member representing the Muslims, it is my duty to inform Government that the Muslims feel and feel bitterly that they are not given adequate representation and promotion in Public Service.

Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: On a point of order, Sir. Is the member representing the Muslim community or Government as he is only a nominated member?

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Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: I am nominated by Government to represent the interests of the Muslim community of Travancore.

President: Order, order. Every nominated member represents the people of Travancore.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: If individual members put in their grievances in the form of memorial all sorts of manipulations take place and at last the object for which the memorial was submitted will be defeated when decisions are arrived at on the matter. I must make it quite clear that no good or fair treatment is accorded to the individual representations and their grievances remain where they stood.

In this connection, I am really sorry, Sir, to point out that of all the Chief Secretaries who occupied that post till now, the present Chief Secretary is most unsympathetic towards Muslims. I may request him, Sir, to be fair.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: On a point of order. What has the Chief Secretary to do in the matter?

President: There is a general impression that the Chief Secretary is responsible for the appointments, which he is not.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: I was speaking about the Chief Secretary because he is for all practical purposes, managing the routine affairs of the State and he has a hand in the matter of appointments. Therefore it is that I have stated that the present Chief Secretary is very unsympathetic towards the Muslims and I request him, Sir, to be more sympathetic and fair towards us in future.

Sir, I am really surprised to find that the Government wants to belittle the importance of Muslims here in the eyes of the outside public. To support this point of view, I wish to refer to a statement regarding "Appointments etc., in Travancore State" published by the Mahommedan Education Association of Southern India, Madras, in their thirty-eighth Annual Report. That statement speaks of appointments given to Muslims in the year 1112 to 1113. This information is found in Appendix F, page 45, of that Annual Report. I do not know how such a statement was sent up for publication in that report.

President: Who had published that information please?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: That is found in the Annual Report of the Mahommedan Educational Association of Southern India.

President: What has Government got to do with it?

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Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail : At page 17 of that report there is a reference to the information furnished by our State.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I ask whether this grant is intended for discussing that item of news ?

President : Apparently honourable member wants to place that document on the floor of this House. But what has Government got to do with it ?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail : From page 17 of that report it is seen that the Government themselves have furnished a statement to that Association for publishing in their Annual Report.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : No, Sir, the Government have not sent any such report.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail : From the Annual Report it is clear that the information regarding appointment of Muslims in Travancore State is given by a Government officer.

President : This Government does not correspond with the Mahommedan Educational Association of Southern India. But if that Association, estimable as it is, says that this Government supplied that, I have to say that it cannot be authentic. What does the Chief Secretary say on this point ?

Mr. M. K, Nilakanta Aiyar : The Government have not supplied any information to that Association.

President : We do not go about supplying figures of appointments to private associations and moreover that is not the function of any Government.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail : The information given in the report shows that.

President : This House cannot possibly discuss the inaccuracies published by that so called Mahommedan Educational Association of Southern India Annual Report. How is this Government or the House concerned in it ?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail : My explanation to that is, that this information was furnished by an officer of the State in his official capacity and so it cannot be without the consent of the Government. Therefore I take it that there is no inaccuracy in it.

President : It is open to the honourable members of this House to move a formal censure against that officer if there is an officer who has supplied that information. But here we are discussing the question of General Administration. One honourable member says that some association called the Mahommedan Educational

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Association of Southern India has got some figures of Muslim appointments from an officer. That is not a matter in which this House has anything to do.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: I should like to know one point in this connection.

President: The honourable member has two minutes more.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: I should like to know whether any officer was empowered to supply this information by Government.

President: Any officer can supply any information at his disposal to anybody in the world provided it is a published one. Supposing for instance the Chief Secretary is a member of the Friend-in-Need Society or the S. P. C. A. The S. P. C. A. ask the Chief Secretary, how many cows are there wandering about homeless and friendless in the streets of Travancore. If the Government have published the statistics, for that purpose the Chief Secretary in his capacity as member of the S. P. C. A. might say, 'these are the figures which the Government have published'. It may be that there was some such idea in regard to the reference by the member. But if the suggestion is that any secret information is furnished outside, it is not in order.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: I would like to know whether such a statement was made on behalf of Government.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Sir, on a point of order. Has the honourable member the right to question the Chair for the purpose of elucidating information?

President: I think that we cannot possibly encourage in this House discussions regarding what some private body elsewhere publishes on their authority. I am trying to call attention to this aspect of the matter.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: Because this statement has been supplied by an officer of the State I take it that it is done with the permission of Government or this information is given by the Government themselves.

[President's bell]

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, it is gratifying to find that the administration of the State is steadily progressing under your kind care and guidance. But I am not quite sure whether the help and work turned out by the subordinate officers is the same that was expected of them. To me it appears that they are not doing as much work as they ought to. I hope, Sir, that in future, everything possible in that direction will be forthcoming from the subordinate staff in every department.

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

I have also to thank Government for their benevolent act in the restoration of some of the holidays. That was indeed a burning question which affected the religious sentiments of every community in Travancore. All the communities in the State were enjoying certain exclusive privileges in the matter of holidays. Somehow, they were taken away. But to some extent now, some of those holidays have been restored and I sincerely thank Government for that.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Is the honourable member aware that, in spite of that, the people are put to considerable difficulties?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I will come to that. Even though the Government have restored some of those holidays, I wish to point out that there are serious practical difficulties in the working of the sectional holidays. And, therefore, I have to urge on Government to find a satisfactory solution in the problem. There is an impression amongst other departments that the Judicial Department is one which enjoys several rights and privileges. Sir, when the details of work in the Judicial Department are looked into, namely, the part played by them in the matter of protection of life and property of persons in this State, and the unnecessary worry, anxiety and hardships the judicial officers are put to, in the discharge of their responsible duties it will convince everybody that what they are supposed to enjoy is not a real enjoyment, and not worth enjoying. The officers of the Judiciary are the most hard-worked officers. Out of 11 Hindu holidays now granted, 10 of them in 1116 fall on ordinary working days for other communities. So far as the Judicial Department is concerned, during those days no sort of work could be turned out since most of the presiding officers, vakils, witnesses etc., being Hindus need not and could not attend courts. Absence of any one member in that group will go to show that no work could be turned out. I will state what took place during three such holidays in this year, *i.e.*, in Mithunam and Karkatagam. There was no sitting in nearly 90 per cent. of such courts on those days even though large number of cases were posted on those days and non-Hindu parties and officers and Vakils were present. Unless the Bench, the Bar, the various clerks and parties co-operate no satisfactory work could be done in the Judicial Department and the absence of any one of them is sufficient to dislocate work. If you go into the caste-war account of the officers in the Travancore Judiciary, it may be seen that more than 85 per cent. of the officers and staff as well as Vakils are Hindus. During Hindu holidays, in courts where there are Christian presiding officers, who are only a few the number that attend court will only be few. The

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same will be the state of affairs on non-Hindu holidays. Till 1938 the number of public holidays was 44 including newmoon holidays. As per the Fort Saint George Gazette the number of public holidays for 1939 was 37. There was absolutely no justification for reducing the number of public holidays in Travancore when even the Bombay Government also refused to reduce public holidays. I have heard it said that in the Lower House a suggestion was thrown out that if some of the special sectional holidays are given up the rest of the sectional holidays will be declared public holidays for all communities.

I beg to submit to give up any of the holidays now sanctioned. So far as holidays sanctioned respecting religious sentiments are concerned, when the position has been admitted namely, that the holidays are important ones when religious ceremonies have to be observed, to ask the public to give up certain special holidays is not possibly sound. They may not be quite willing. It can be seen from the Administration Report of the Judicial Department that the number of working days for Munsiff Courts in 1114 is over 220. The number of working days for the Judicial Department before the abolition of holidays was smaller than what it is at present but the work turned out by the judicial officers when there were larger number of holidays is far below the work now turned out in quality as well as in quantity when the number of working days are increased. Turning out satisfactory work does not depend upon the number of working days but upon the capacity of the officer so far as the Judicial Department is concerned. It is seen that the volume of work turned out before was far greater than now. If holidays are reduced, it is not possible for judicial officers to turn out more work and at the same time proper work. Holidays are not days of rest for the judicial officers. The holidays are being utilised by them for turning out substantial work. That is what I want to impress in this connexion. So far as other departments are concerned, take for instance, the Revenue Department, if on any one of such sectional holidays, some officers alone are present in that office they could turn out their part of the work satisfactorily and even attend to other important work to be done by the officers who have availed themselves of the sectional holidays. No such work could be turned out so far as Judicial Department is concerned on such days. There are also certain anomalies. I ask, is it possible to post cases suiting the convenience of all communities and respecting all the sectional holidays. Certainly not. If in a particular case, say a Muslim who is a clerk is absent on a day, because that day was a holiday for him, what could the presiding officer do? Can he declare him ex parte or punish him for contempt of court or in a particular instance, a Hindu Vakil is

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar]

absent, because that was a holiday for him, what are the other parties and officers to do? Can the case be taken up and conducted in his absence. Can the presiding officers compel their subordinates to attend court and turn out work even on those special holidays. Suppose their orders are disobeyed can they be punished. Certainly not. Such are the manifold difficulties confronting the judiciary. As already stated by me, to say that certain holidays should be surrendered even though they are to be observed as such on religious grounds, is not a sound proposition. It can also be seen that on these 10 Special Hindu holidays in 1116, nearly in 30 out of 37 Munsiff Courts, 10 out of 16 District Courts, 12 out of 17 Stationary Magistrate Courts, there will be no sitting the presiding officers being Hindus. The presiding officers will be out of office in those days. There will be complete dislocation of work as well as complete confusion on those days. As such, I submit, it is high time that in view of the condition already created, even though I thank Government sincerely for their attitude in restoring some of the holidays, I request the Government to declare that all sectional holidays are public holidays at least so far as the Judicial Department is concerned. In the civil courts though there might arise additional work in connection with the Debt Relief Bill, work on the original side will be affected. A number of difficulties arise and as a matter of fact, the judicial officers have begun to feel seriously their helplessness in the matter. Hence, I suggest that Sectional holidays may be declared as holidays for all communities at least so far as the Judicial Department is concerned.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of Government is about taxation. I hope that comes within the ambit of discussion on this Demand. It can be seen that throughout the State every village has got a permanent Cinema show. The shows drain large sums of money from the people of the land. Foreign companies get the benefit of our money. Under such circumstances, why not Government propose an entertainment tax as is done in British India in respect of cinema show. It appears that films are prepared elsewhere. The agents for the film produces them for the shows and appropriates about 60 to 65 per cent of total collections and the local show house men get only a nominal income. Films are taken from Travancore and exhibited outside the State and large sums are realised; that is also a source of loss. In these days, luxury is a thing to be taxed, and cinema is a luxury. An entertainment tax was passed in Madras recently and the same may be followed here also since we are in need of money. The major portion of the

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income is going outside the State. So I suggest that an enactment on the line of that passed in British India may be adopted here also.

There is one other point which I wish to stress in this connection. No care is taken in the selection of the films exhibited so much so that is creates a very bad effect on our children who go to see the cinema. Our children are immoralised. Instead of improving the moral side, the effect is just the reverse. So sufficient care should be taken to see that only those films which would help to improve the moral side of the children are exhibited and not the obcene films. Even though censorship is said to prevail here also sufficient care is not bestowed on that subject.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, ഏക സ്റ്റന്റ്ഷൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അതു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനമാഹാത്മ്യത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ചുവേണ്ടതാണു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും രാജ്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയും മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയും ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി വേലചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കു് ഏക്സ്റ്റന്റ്ഷൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തവരെ ഒരു വയസ്സിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ പിരിച്ചുവിടേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഏതാനും ചിലരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾനിമിത്തം സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ പല തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾക്കിടയാവുകയും പല അക്രമങ്ങൾ നടക്കുകയും തൻനിമിത്തം വലിയ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കുടെ ഇടയാകുകയും ചെയ്തുഎങ്കിലും ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ സമുചിതമായ പ്രവർത്തനഫലമായി ആ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾ മാറുകയും രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനമുണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സർ, അങ്ങു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ സ്നേഹത്തെ സമ്പാദിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു് ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രധാനമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ പലരും ഈ രാജ്യത്തോടും ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളോടും സ്നേഹമില്ലാത്തവരാണു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഈ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ സ്വന്തം രക്തത്തിൽപെട്ടവരല്ലേ? ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നാണോ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് അവിടെയാണു കൂടുതൽ തകരാറുകളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രക്ഷോഭകാരികളോടു് സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടോ? അവർ ഇവിടെ സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ പരിശ്രമിച്ചുഎന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ, എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം സഫലമായിത്തീർന്നില്ലാ എന്നു ചോദിക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. അതു രാജ്യത്തോടും ജനങ്ങളോടും അവർക്കുള്ള സ്നേഹമില്ലായ്മയാണു്. സർ, അങ്ങു് തിരുവിതാം

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[Mr. E. K. Kuripe.]

ക്കുറിലെ. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും പഠിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചുമതലബോധത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവത്തിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം അവരുടെമേൽ അങ്ങു് കർശനമായ നടപടികളും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങയെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളും സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇതു ഇപ്പോഴും സാധിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള രാജദ്രോഹികൾക്കും യാതൊരുതരത്തിലുള്ള കലാപങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ആഭ്യന്തരമായി വളരെ സമാധാനത്തോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരം അതിലേക്കു് വളരെ പറ്റിയ ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു സഹകരിച്ചു് പ്രവത്തിക്കാനുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ധാരാളമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളോടു് ഇടപെടുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വളരെ അപമര്യാദയായിട്ടാണു പെരുമാറിവരുന്നതു. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അടുത്തുചെന്നു സങ്കടം പറയുവാൻ ധൈര്യമില്ല. തക്കതായ ശുപാർശയൊ മറ്റൊ കൂടാതെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കാണാൻ ചെന്നാൽ അവർ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല. അന്യായമായി ഉപദ്രവിക്കും എന്നുള്ള ഭയംകൊണ്ടു് ഇവരോടു് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സ്നേഹമല്ലാതെ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ സ്നേഹം ജനങ്ങൾക്കില്ല. എത്ര അനീതികരമായ സംഗതികളായാലും പണംകൊണ്ടു് സാധിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു നില വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ചില വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികളിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറ്റങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു യാതൊരു ഗുണദോഷം പോലും കൊടുത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഏതുസ്ഥാനത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായാലും കുറ്റംചെയ്താൽ കർശനമായി ശിക്ഷിച്ചു ജോലിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചുകളയും എന്നുള്ള ഒരു ബോധം അവർക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ ഈ വക അനീതികളെല്ലാം കുറയുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു്.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : കുറ്റംചെയ്യുന്നവരെ ഇവിടെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ലേ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe : ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ നടപടി കുറെക്കൂടി കർശനമാക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ സർക്കീട്ടു പോകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവരുടെ ആഫീസ് പരിശോധനയ്ക്കുപുറമെ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുമായി കണ്ടു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവ

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ശ്യമാണ്. ഓരോ തവണയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നോട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപറ്റി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളുംകൂടി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളുമായി നേരിട്ടറിയിക്കുന്നതിന് സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുത്താൽ അഴിമതികൾവളരെ കുറയുന്നതാണ്. ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ സർക്കീട്ടു പോകുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ആ വിവരത്തെപ്പററി നോട്ടീസു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവർക്കും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കാണുന്നതിൻ അവസരം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതുപ്പോലെ മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ അധികവും ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധചെലുത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന നായർ പ്രധാനികളെതന്നെ അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു തീരുമാനമുണ്ടാക്കി പാസാക്കിയതിൽ വളരെ സാന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പണം ഒരു സമുദായക്കാർമാത്രം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള അസൂയകൊണ്ടല്ലാ ഈ വാദം വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ഞങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തങ്ങൾക്കു ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശവും മറും രാജ്യത്തിനു പുറത്തുള്ളവർ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരനു എത്രമാത്രം വിഷമമുണ്ടോ അതുപോലെയുള്ള വിഷമം ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാത്ത സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ഉണ്ട്. കാര്യക്ഷമത മാത്രമാണു ഉദ്യോഗ നിയമനത്തിനുള്ള തോതു് എങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരല്ലാത്തവരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്ന് എങ്ങനെ വാദിയ്ക്കാം.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiripad: ഇവിടെ ഏതു കാര്യവും പണം കൊടുത്താൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്ന് മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്ക് ഒരു ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജി ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതിന് പണം കൊടുത്താൽ സാധിക്കുമോ?

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ടു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പണം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളോടുകൂടി അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

President: The hon'ble member may go on. I give him three minutes more.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe: രാജ്യത്തിനു പുറത്തുള്ളവരുടെ നിയമനം വളരെ വിഷമത്തോടുകൂടി വീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഓരോരുത്തരും എല്ലാ സമു

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[Mr. E. K. Kuripe.]

ഭായങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്ന് അന്വേഷിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതിക്കുടി പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ എത്ര നന്നായിരുന്നു. മുൻപൊരിക്കലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സൗഹാർദ്ദമനഃസ്ഥിതി നിലനിന്നുപോരാൻ ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ന്യായമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

ഇനി ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ളതു് സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റിൽ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സൂപ്രണ്ടുപോലും ഇല്ല. അതു് ആ സമുദായത്തിനു് എത്രയും മമ്മദേദകമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തെ പ്രത്യേകം പരിഗണിച്ചു അന്യ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെ അങ്ങോട്ടു് സ്ഥലംമാറ്റിച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും ആ ന്യൂനത പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: It is with very great hesitation that I propose to speak on the General Administration. Sir, I have found it very difficult to follow for one thing the work of the Public Service Commissioner especially in the light of the amendments which one finds in the Government Gazette of and on. I hear a great deal of criticism about the General Administration. I have never been able to decide which is the correct criticism and which is not. When a man has not exactly seen his way to the several criticisms in the right way, he feels that he is in the dark. Yesterday, when I thought of speaking a few words to-day, I looked into the list of officers of the Huzur which is the central and the most important office in the State. I find that we have Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents in this office. I also find that there are Brahmins, Nairs, Christians and Ezhavas in this Office. I have not been able to find a Muslim in that Department. But on enquiry, I was able to know that there was a Muslim who is made Assistant Peishkar at the present time. But quite naturally, Sir, the general feeling in the country is not that communities are not represented but that adequate representation in this Department has not been given to each community. I find it extremely difficult to have a proportion of appointments in the centre. It is very difficult even for me to work out a scheme by which adequate representation can be given to each community. But at the same time in order to allay this very strong feeling that certain communities are not properly represented, I wonder whether the

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Government should not adopt certain constructive methods. For example, Mr. Kasim has been transferred from the Secretariat to the mofussil as Assistant Peishkar. When a man like him is transferred, Government should see that if a capable man is available from among the Muslim community he must be transferred to the central office. If, through such action, people can be made to feel that Government do not want to favour one community against the other, but that Government only want to appoint men, who, in their eyes, find to be capable and just, this doubtful feeling in the mind of the community will be greatly allayed. I make this particular appeal because I am anxious that the communal question must cease in this country. I know that it is extremely difficult, because all over India, unfortunately, one community is put against the other, not because of the desire of the common people but because most of the leaders who, probably, have certain ideas and standards to which they want their own people to support. Even in a country like Travancore, as I said in the begining, when you once go to the villages and try to meet the people, I find them all friendly. Even in Kottayam I can claim as many friends from other communities as from my own community and even from among the European community there. If there is such a general feeling all over the country among the common people and among themselves as individuals, I cannot see why we should not put the same standard in the Government administration also. That spirit can prevail only when we feel that we can criticise and criticise strongly in the spirit of love and those who are criticised will take that in that spirit. And I request Government that they should have this spirit. Whenever vaccancies occur they should think of giving places for the unrepresented communities. Because Mr. Kasim has gone out, a man from the same community might be taken to fill the vacancy caused by him. I understand that in the Viceroy's Council the vacancy of a member of a particular community is filled up by a member of the same community. I need not dilate on it because the Chair knows that is the case with the Government of India.

President: It is true. As far as possible, the proportion of 2 Hindus to 1 Muslim is preserved. But at this moment, the grievance is that there are Muslims who do not belong to any of the important Muslim communities, *viz.*, the Shias or the Sunnies.

Mr. K. K Kuruvilla: Somehow or other whenever a Muslim goes out the vacancy caused by him is filled in by appointing another Muslim.

President: Yes, it is a fact.

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: In making appointments in the Secretariat, Government should firstly take into consideration the efficiency of the individual and secondly whether the community to which the candidate belongs is unrepresented in the matter of appointment in public service. If this is placed as a criterion then the feeling in the country would be very much improved and it would be possible for us to realise that communal understanding and harmony which we need badly in the State. I hop that Government will bear this in mind when they make appointments and if they find the representation of a particular community is inadequate. This must especially be so, with regard to the appointments in the Secretariat as it is the central section from which the whole administration of the State is guided and controlled.

Sir, I have only to say one thing more and that is in support of my honourable friend Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar. The people are spending lots of money for entertainments. But they must think of the poor people. It has become a problem with those who work for the welfare of these poor people how to get the necessary finance. We are sure that Government will support us. But at the same time, several of my friends have suggested that these entertainments should be taxed and the proceeds of such taxations may be utilised for the benefit of the poor. I request that Government should consider whether these entertainments can be taxed, and, if it is possible whether it could be diverted for relief work for the poor of the county.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I feel that the time allotted for the General Administration is too inadequate. So, I propose to move that the time allotted for the General Administration, Financial Secretariat and Accountant-General's Office, Census, and Legislative Bodies may be pooled together.

President: I think that there is considerable point in the suggestion. It may be convenient to the honourable members if they are allowed to discuss Demands VI to IX until about 4 o' clock to-day. Is there any objection? (No objection was raised).

Very well, the three grants may be taken together for the purpose of discussion and the discussion will stop at 4-o' clock to-day.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: But there is one difficulty, Sir, with regard to this arrangement. Grants for which no motion has been made cannot be discussed.

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President: Yes, I will ask the respective Government members to move the motions. I will ask Mr. Nilakanta Aiyar, Mr. Govinda Pillai, and Mr. Sundararajan to move their motions; or the Chief Secretary will move a llthe three motions.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: I should like to know whether the members who have already spoken can speak again ?

President: The point is that the honourable members can speak on Demands VI, VII VIII. I trust that the honourable members who have already spoken will not take too much time. I will give special time for them. As for the discussion in the upper House where no specific points are voted, it may be useful that these Departments are bracketted in future. For the other House the procedure is different. There specific cuts are made. I am stopping the discussion at 4. Now the discussion will proceed. I hope that Mr. Kuruvilla has finished.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Yes, Sir.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I also wish to speak a word on this motion. I wanted to speak about superannuation charges. But my honourable friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai has dealt with that topic very elaborately and so I don't propose to make any further observations than what he has already made. At any rate it is necessary that some reduction is made towards this very elastic and increasing expenditure. For that purpose my honourable friend suggested a Provident Fund system.

President: I find from the list of members who have given their names that there are still some more to make their observations. But the idea is to dispose of these demands within the allotted time. So I would request honourable members to compress their remarks so that each honourable member would only take 7 minutes to have their say.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Any such measures can be adopted for reducing this item of expenditure.

Another point about which I want to speak a word or two is in regard to the organisation of village units. Sir, about 26 units have already been started in our country during the last year. I don't know how many of them have already started working. An amount of Rs. 60,000 was alloted last year for this purpose. My information is that last year nothing was done in this direction. I understand that Government propose to do something this year. Anyhow I am of the opinion that the benefits of this ameliorative measure is not extended to all taluks. Some taluks are sadly neglected and there is no proposal for starting such unions. This invidious distinction is really deplorable. For instance, the Kottarakara taluk is left out of consideration. I made a proposal to

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organise a union there and the preliminary steps were taken and I also made some suggestions to the Chief Secretary for the working up of such institutions. But the Division Peishkar refused to give one union for that taluk on flimsy grounds. Sir, Kottarakara is preeminently an agricultural taluk, where the existence of such a union is an absolute necessity. And I have got one serious objection in the functioning of that institution by the taluk Tahsildar. Sir, he is an officer who has to attend to multifarious duties. This is a socio-economic work, which requires patient and persistent efforts on the part of the promoters to bring it into a success. If these institutions are left to the care of overworked and overburdened officers, like the Tahsildars, there is every likelihood of their progress being retarded to a great extent.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Is it the honourable member's suggestion that the President of the Union must be a non-official or some other officer?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I am not particular of having a non-official as President. It is enough if some other officer, who has got sufficient imagination and less work to do, is chosen to be the President of the Village Union. The responsibility of controlling and directing these unions rests with the President. If he is an officer of very many other duties and responsibilies, the interests of these unions will suffer very much.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: What about Village Panchayats?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: They are just like the Municipalities. They are also managed by non-officials with some amount of success, though there are frequent quarrels and bickerings. Therefore there is no harm in appointing non-official Presidents. Anyhow the Tahsildar is not a proper officer to be President of the village union. An officer or non-official, who has got the leisure and inclination to do this social work with a spirit of sacrifice, should be appointed as the President of this Union. Otherwise, I fear, that the objects of this measure, however laudable, may be frustrated.

For instance if the Agricultural Inspector, who is an officer who has got much leisure, if he wants to do something in this direction, especially for the re-organisation of the villages he is directly concerned with, is entrusted with the work of conducting a certain amount of propoganda work in the villages, if he is entrusted with some authority in this work, I think, it will be more beneficial. On the other hand, the Tahsildar is a man who is over-burdened with several duties and it will be very difficult for him to attend to this work. Next year we are going to have the Census. The

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entire attention of the Taluk Officers will be on this work alone and under these circumstances, the beginning will be very defective and ineffective. So, I seriously doubt about the successful working of the unions. I appeal to the Government to consider this matter seriously and request the Government that some other person must be entrusted with this work which I hope Government cherish dearly.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I also wish to say a few words on this demand. A common standing complaint regarding the Public Service of our State is, that, it is over-manned and top-heavy. Personally, Sir, I am not very much against paying our officers very handsome salaries. Fortunately or unfortunately, in Travancore the emoluments go a great way indeed in enhancing the position and status of an officer. The wrong is that even those who receive high pay are not keeping up to the standard expected of them. Be this as it may, but the big complaint is that we have got too many unnecessary offices and officers. In Travancore it would appear that it is very difficult to get entry into the Public Service; but once you manage to get in it is so difficult to get out of it, even if you misbehave or are fit for superannuation. And now, of late, the love evinced by Government to their officers is so great that super-annuated wisdom is in great demand. Further, the Government consider their officers to be Jacks of all trades. All this affected considerably the tone and efficiency of the public service of the State. The inefficiency of the officers necessitated the creation of assistants and deputies, temporarily though at first, but slowly metomorphosing into permanent ones in a year or two. To me, Sir, it appears that it is the existence of a superfluity of offices and officers that have rightfully augmented the overhead charges of the various branches of the administration. But it is gratifying to note that Government are slowly appreciating this growing evil. This is evident from the recent policy of the Government in co-ordinating so many offices under a particular officer. Of course, by this sort of co-ordination some retrenchment in expenditure may be had. I urge the Government to adopt a bolder and more farsighted policy of chopping off ruthlessly all unnecessary twigs and branches of the administration.

Allied with this question, there is the standing complaint regarding the importation of foreigners into our Public Service. This is, indeed, a very very delicate matter to deal with, yet, we have to. Moving as we do among the people of the country and as we are expected to ventilate the views of the people, Sir, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring home to the pointed attention of the Government that at present there is a feeling, a growing feeling, in the country that of late more and more importation of foreign element is made in the Public Service. In

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saying "Travancore for Travancoreans" I should not be mistaken of being unmindful of the manifold benefits that Travancore has derived from those galaxy of non-Travancorean statesmen that happily guided the destiny of our public administration in the past. Nor am I unmindful of the enviable position that Travancore occupies now in having as their Dewan a foreigner (though but only in name) of your eminence and attainments. I refuse to embarass you, invoking the aid of rhetorical exhuberance, with eulogistic epithets and adulatory phrases, your noble virtues and rare qualities. When you were appointed as the Dewan, as well as when H. H. the Maharaja was graciously pleased to command an extension of your term of office, all Travancore with one voice acclaimed the choice and extension. Travancore will certainly receive with open hands such men of real attainments and ability, to her advantage, but, Sir, to be very frank, no true and enlightened Travancorean could glance with approval or approbation the appointment of foreigners who cannot justify their existence in our State service. We cannot but demur and raise our voice of protest, though our cries may be but voices in the wilderness, when unnecessary, unwarranted importation of so-called foreign talent is resorted to by Government. Of course, I was emboldened to state this as I have adverted to at the outset, because there is an impression in the country gaining ground in strength that we are having more and more foreigners brought in day by day, and I will be failing in my duty if I do not draw the pointed attention of Government to this unfortunate fact and the resulting impression among the public.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I oppose the demand. First of all, I wish to refer to the point raised by Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai. He was against pensions. I am afraid that the matter of pensions could be considered only after 25 years. It would really be unjust if at the fag end of an officer's period, he is told that he is to submit to the new economy imposed by new economists. But that does not mean that we must not revise the system. We must think of a course by which this enormous pension list could be reduced, not now but in the years to come partly by provident fund and by compulsory insurance, and partly by the old fashioned pensions.

Then, I pass on to the point raised by Mr. Kuripe. I am glad that I fully endorse his remarks regarding the attitude of some officers. Well, Sir, I am not going out of the way in paying my homage to the Head of the Administration when I say that in the matter of courtesy and politeness he excels.....

President : Order, order. I make an appeal to the honourable members both officials and non-officials to make as few personal references to the Head of the Administration as possible, because

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naturally they would find it very difficult especially in the course of a criticism of this kind. On the whole, the best plan would be to keep him out unless of course a specific mistake is being pointed out, as for instance, Mr. Krishna Pillai's reference to the importation of foreigners, which is very legitimate. It is not out of sentimental or false modesty that the Head of the Administration is saying this, but there are difficulties.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Now, Sir, I do not want to say positively how appish, snobbish and even conceited some of the officers are. I do not have any personal grievance. Thanks to my training and breeding I can be more appish or offensive than the most appish and offensive among officers. But I think that some of the officers who always think perhaps in terms of our civil list omit to be polite to the public. It is better that some of our officers go to Cochin and learn of the courtesy that is extended to people by the officers there. Sir, some of these officers go to their office at three standard time, and others at four. No seats will be kept in thein offices for the public including the proud M. L. As and M. L. Cs. because they consider these gentlemen in the nature of a necessary evil even. Now what little politeness they show is due to the fact that the Head of the Administration happens to be very courteous to the non-officials.

President: If honourable members have noticed that an officer attends office chronically at 3 or 4-30, why is not the honourable member alert in bringing the fact to the notice of the Government?

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: If I have the assurance from you that action will be taken, I shall bring them to your notice.

President: Why should there be this plea for assurance?

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I feel that it will be neglected.

President: If honourable members of this Legislature find that any officer does not give them seats, their only point is to go out of the room on the simple ground that there is no seat and not to meet the officer. He can then write to the officer saying that there was no seat offered to him. Naturally any honourable member can raise the complaint if an officer does not give him seat for, after all, I hope that the practice is not common, and if that is common honourable members will exert their right in the proper way.

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Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Coming to the point of bringing in officers from outside, that is a ticklish question. I certainly believe that certain officers should be brought into our State in order to modernise the administration and to give a certain tone to certain departments. But they should never come on a permanent tenure. They may be brought in for a term and that too not certainly as heads of departments, for, there is no dearth of competent men for most of the services here. I would have welcomed the practice of even bringing them on a permanent basis, if the neighbouring States showed any reciprocity in this matter. When the neighbouring provinces and States are framing their provincial services, I do not see any reason why we should give any quarter to any man from outside. Recently it was rumoured—I do not know how far it is true—that a high officer was going to be appointed for a long period in one of the departments. I understood that it was a man from Chittoor in the Cochin State. Cochin does not reciprocate in such an arrangement. Cochin is even harsh against the small number of officers who have entered service there. Therefore I trust that Government will be pleased to respect the sentiments of the people and the officers alike, who on their part will naturally feel legitimate grievance that other men come and sit over them.

Then, Sir, with permission, I will just request the Government to do what they can to see that responsible Government is ushered in the State. What I mean by responsible Government is really responsible Government in the political sense of the term and not the sort of responsible Government when a Co-operative Registrar is called a First Minister or an Anchal Superintendent the Second Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. I mean that you must make it possible for history to say that you are the last Dewan of this State and I wish for the day when you will come to the floor of this House perhaps as an elected member of Mavelikara or Karthikapally and with the leave of this House form a Government. That is the thing we hope for.

President: Is there not a residential qualification?

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: By registry of one acre of land in your name I can see that difficulty is removed.

President: I thank the honourable member.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: About getting over difficulties in electoral matters you had better leave everything to me. I shall see to it.

I hope Travancore will earn the prestige as perhaps the first to give real substantial responsible Government to people.

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